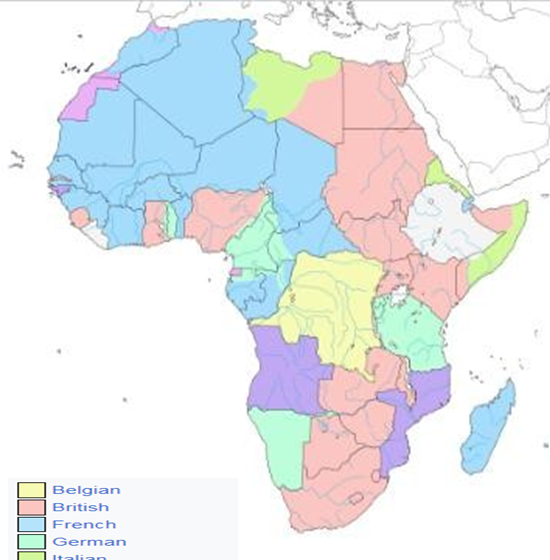




Grade 8

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

1. **Draw the map of Africa and shade the countries that were colonized by;**
   * 1. Belgian
     2. British
     3. French
     4. German
     5. Italians



#### 

1. **State the Importance of the Constitution.**

* Allows representation of the people in the parliament.
* Ensures justice is followed.
* It gives privilege of dual citizenship.
* It clearly states the rights and responsibilities of individuals.
* It outlines the structure and how resources should be shared equally.
* It spells out responsibilities of those in power hence promoting good governance.

1. **The National Values provided in the Constitution of Kenya.**

* Patriotism.
* National unity.
* Rule of law.
* Equity.
* Inclusiveness-
* Social justice
* Equality-
* Integrity
* Human rights

#### Name two types of democracy.

#### Direct democracy

* His is a type of democracy that involves inclusion of citizens in the formulation of laws and government policies. The citizens have a strong influence on operations of government institutions.
  + **Representative or indirect democracy.**
* Citizens take part in governance of their own country indirectly through elected representatives. The representatives make decisions that reflect the will of the people.

#### Importance of Democracy in the society

* It allows us to elect leaders of our choice.
* It promotes freedom of speech, expression and association.
* It protects us from bad governance and leadership.
* Allows us to enjoy human rights in our society.
* It promotes rule of law in our society.

1. **Role of Citizens in democracy representation.**

* Take part in vetting process of our leaders before allowing then to vie for elective seats or positions.
* Respect leaders elected through democratic process.
* Participate in voting. Ensure elected leaders have integrity, vision and a reputable development record.
* Citizens must put their elected leaders into account on what they do with public funds.
* Respect rule of law that given points to our electoral system and democratic process.
* Public participation in projects, policies and plans at various electoral representation levels.

#### Give Examples of human rights

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *  | * *Rights to education.* | * *Right to vie for any political office.* |
| *  | * *Right to proper housing.* | * *Right to join trade unions.* |
| *  | * *Right to marry and have family.* | * *Right to clean water.* |
| *  | * *Right to fair trial.* | * *Right to basic needs.* |
| *  | * *Right to own property.* | * *Right to security.* |
| *  | * *Right to employment.* | * *Right to vote.* |
| *  | * *Right to access information and fair* | * *Right to medical care.* |
|  | * *application f law.* | * *Right to life.* |
| *  | * *Right to participate in cultural life of* |  |
|  | * *choice.* |  |

1. **Human rights can be classified as?**

* Social rights.
* Economic rights.
* Civil rights.
* Cultural rights.

1. **Describe the Characteristics of Human rights in the society.**

* **Non-discrimination**- *human beings should not be discriminated on the basis of colour, ethnicity, gender, race, age, religion, nationality or language.*
* **They are universal**-*human rights are the same in all member states of the United Nations.*
* **They are enforceable**-human rights must be anchored in constitution f member states and be protected by the court of law.
* **Immutable**-human rights should not be taken away or changed by anyone.
* **Equal** -human rights are equal in status.

1. **The following ways can be used to promote equity and non-discrimination in the society.**

* Providing food, shelter and caring for the orphans.
* Donating wheelchairs to physically challenged people.
* Ensuring laws that protect the women, disabled and other minorities are respected.
* Creating public awareness to support equity and non-discrimination through schools, media, support groups among others.

#### Describe the Factors that contributed to the presence of African Diasporas across the World.

* Trans-Atlantic trade.
* Refugees.
* Search for education opportunities.
* African seeking asylum due to political instability and community hostility.
* Search for employment opportunities.

1. **Africans in diaspora play an important role in the political development in Africa. Mention at least three roles**

* They help formulate policies that improve the political environment in their home countries.
* They also help in voting during general elections.
* They help in funding political parties during elections.
* They protect political asylum in the diaspora.
* They help in pushing for political changes in countries that have leaders who abuse power.
* They provide funds to organizations that help in civic education

#### What were the Reasons for interconnectedness and interdependence among countries in the world?

* *Trading.*
* *Technology.*
* *Tourism.*
* *Better medical care.*
* *Investments.*
* *Education.*
* *Employment.*
* *Peacekeeping missions.*
* *Sports reasons.*

1. **State the Positive effects of globalization**

* Improvement of the economy.
* Led to poverty reduction and general development of some countries.
* Creation of employment opportunities or jobs.
* There is greater access to technology due to sharing.
* There is cultural diversity due to ease in movement around the world. .
* Enable easy communication and flow of information around the world.
* Has enables importation of cheap and affordable goods.
* Has led to access to new talents.
* Led to access to new markets.

##### State the Negative effects of globalization include;

* Loss of cultural identity due to integration.
* Widens the gap between developed countries and the developing countries.
* It has led to collapsing of the local industries.
* Has led to unequal business growth.
* It has also led to job displacement where people involuntarily losses jobs due to closure of firms.

1. **Mention the Qualities of a global citizen in the modern society.**

* Should understand other people and have empathy.
* Should act fairly in his or her choices and decisions.
* Believes that all people are equal.
* Accepts differences among people.
* Cooperatives with others.
* Should be curious and ants to know about others.
* Should be open minded and confident.
* Should be able to respect the universal human rights.
* Should conserve the environment.
* Believes in making positive changes in the world.
* Should advocate for peace in all areas.
* Should be adaptable and flexible to any global challenges

**Global Governance.**

1. Match the logo to the organization.

**AFRICAN UNION**

**COMMONWEALTH**

**UNITED NATIONS**

1. **Who were the founders of OAU?**

* **Kwame Nkurumah** from Ghana,
* **Haille Selassie** from Ethiopia,
* **Julius Nyerere** from Tanzania,
* **Gamal Abdel Nasser** from Egypt,
* **Leopolld Sedar Senghor** from Senegal and
* **Ahmed Bella Ben** from Algeria.

1. **Why was OAU formed?**

* The OAU was formed to foster unity among African states. The aim was to identify ways of achieving political, economic and social freedoms from the colonialists.

1. **What were the Achievements of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and African Union (AU)?**

* It liberated countries such as Mozambique, Angola, South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Guinea Bissau from colonial rule.
* It has created Continental African Free Trade Area. (AFCFTA) which was endorsed at the AU summit in Niamey in 2021. The AFCFTA will be the world’s largest free trade area.
* It helped to secure over 1 billion Covid-19 doses from manufactures abroad to vaccinate the African population.
* It has promoted the use of African languages like Swahili in its official meeting.
* It assisted member states like Somali, Ethiopia and Eritrea resolve their border disputes.

1. **The union is divided into various organs that include;**

* *Assembly.*
* *Executive council.*
* *Commission.*
* *Permanent Representatives’ Committee.*
* *Peace and Security Council.*
* *Pan-African Parliament.*
* *Economic, Social and Cultural Council.*
* *Court of Justice.*
* *Specialized Technical Committee.*
* *Financial Institutions*

1. **Mention the Challenges of the OF Organization of African Unity (OAU) and African Union (AU**

* Terror groups inhibiting tourism.
* Diseases-related deaths.
* Ungovernable states due to political instability.
* Border disputes leading to deaths.
* Infrastructure challenges.

### Mention the Principles of Leadership and integrity.

* Integrity.
* Honesty.
* Openness and Transparent.
* Accountability.
* Impartial.
* Selfless.
* Public participation.
* Competence and sustainability.
* Commitment.
* Participation and representation.
* Rule of law.
* Objectivity.

1. **State the Factors which promote Continental Interconnectedness and Interdependence**

* Transport and network.
* Common infrastructure network such as roads, dams and sports.
* Health.
* Continental free trade area.
* Education.
* Agricultural programs.
* Music and art.